

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1671]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 8th December 1774.  
Flour at 10s. per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh  
1lb. 8 1/2 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, IN NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	17 1/2	Beet per Barrel	45
Flour	10	Pork	65
Brown Bread	14	Salt	2 1/2 to 3
West-India Rum	3	Bohea Tea	4
New-England do.	3	Chocol. per Dos.	2 1/2
Muscovado Sugar	3	Bees Wax	2 1/2
Single refined ditto	3	Indian Corn per Bush.	3
Molasses	2 1/2	Wood	10 to 15

High-Water at New-York and San's Kidney and  
Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age	High Water	H. M.	H. M.
Thursday	13	6	after 7
Friday	14	7	7 10
Saturday	15	8	8 10
Sunday	16	9	9 10
Monday	17	10	10 10
Tuesday	18	11	11 10
Wednesday	19	12	12 10

Days & Hours 30 m. the 5th.

To the members of the General Assembly of  
the province of New Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

It has often mortified me to hear our warm-  
est advocates for liberty (tho' with the  
best design) recurring to doubtful constitu-  
tions, charters, acts of Parliament, and pub-  
lic faith, as the foundations of our reasonable  
and rightful claims.—These, at best, can be but  
declaratory of those rights.—The true founda-  
tion of American liberty, is in human na-  
ture; and the *salus populi suprema est lex*,  
ought to be written on the hearts as well as  
the foreheads of every civil magistrate, while  
the good of society, remains to be the end of  
civil government.—This single principle  
then, is sufficient to convince you of the so-  
phistry of all those superficial arguments, so  
often used to prevent your seeing the real  
interests of this colony.

The good people of this continent (as the  
fountain of power in every extraordinary,  
unforeseen and necessary circumstance) have  
taken all those legal measures, at the first  
appearance of the storm, that human pru-  
dence could have suggested.—The danger  
was uncommonly great, uncommonly threat-  
ning.—The desire of our enemies was, that  
we should run into rash and imprudent mea-  
sures—*divide & impera* was their motto.—  
United wisdom, the effect of deliberate con-  
sultation, was the most rational mode of  
affording consolation to our friends, while  
it hurried the enemies of our dreaded union,  
into consternation and terror.

The colonies were accordingly represented  
in a continental congress, in September last,  
at Philadelphia. It may be justly said, the  
most important assembly that ever graced  
the American world.—I consider the place  
of their meeting (without the least disre-  
spect to the other colonies) as a happy omen  
of future success.—Pennsylvania, the seat  
of liberty and learning! Pennsylvania! whose  
wilderness has been hereby converted into a  
blooming garden.—Here our congress,  
the legal representatives of near three millions  
of English Americans, has proposed and re-  
commended such a prudent system of con-  
duct, as promises fair to answer the warmest  
desires of the numerous sons of freedom.—  
This has been adopted with almost universal  
satisfaction, in most of the colonies.—Your  
constituents are now, in the eagerness of ex-  
pectation, waiting your approbation of those  
measures, not doubting but you will do  
every thing in your power towards accom-  
plishing that desired end.

By a prudent and firm adherence to this  
well formed system, we profess, as a christian  
people, to be looking to the great arbiter of  
all events, for a blessing on our attempts in  
this common cause.—We profess to believe  
that no human achievements whatever, can  
possibly avail us, without his almighty aid.—  
We acknowledge that relying on the justice  
of our cause, we expect his protection, and  
that we will be directed by the precepts of the  
gospel, as far as they are adapted to our  
present circumstances.—One great original  
principle inculcated there, is truly applicable  
to my present design.—"Whatsoever ye would  
"that men should do unto you, do ye even  
so unto them."—Upon this principle we call  
on our elder brethren of Great Britain—we  
remind them of their own constitution, form-  
ed by the experience of ages, purchased and  
established by the blood of their ancestors.—  
We hold up this christian rule and pray

them to place themselves in our stead.—We  
urge the words of antiquity, to shew their  
uniform opinion "that a man hath no pro-  
"perty in that which another can by right  
"take from him, without his consent,"  
that if a right of taking their property, with-  
out their consent, is exercised by the supreme  
power of the nation, they are thereby re-  
duced to a state of slavery, and that slavery to  
an Englishman is worse than death.—Again  
we hold up to them the rights of mankind,  
as men, given by God himself, which no  
earthly power can justly deprive us of, and  
that the design of enslaving us, is contrary  
to all the rights of humanity—blessed be  
God! our cause will justify these and a  
thousand arguments more, conclusive to ev-  
ery impartial mind.—But notwithstanding  
these advantages on our side, will not all be  
in vain, if we are found exercising the same  
principles of tyranny and oppression where we  
happen to have the power, that we so loudly  
and justly complain of in others? It becomes  
us, therefore carefully to enquire into our own  
conduct, lest we should inadvertently put the  
most powerful weapons into the hands of our  
enemies, and afford them the most unan-  
swerable arguments against ourselves; argu-  
ments which may finally prove our ruin.

One important part of the recommenda-  
tions of our worthy congress, seems to be ge-  
nerally overlooked; a recommendation that  
does them the greatest honour, and which  
they with above all things to be attended to.  
"Above all things" (say they) "we ear-  
"nestly entreat you, with devotion of spi-  
"rit, penitence of heart, and amendment  
"of life, to humble yourselves and implore  
"the favour of Almighty God."

In order therefore to true penitence of  
heart and amendment of life, it is absolutely  
necessary to inquire, whether there may  
not be some parts of our conduct as a people,  
that call for a total change. It is but too  
evident there are.

I shall at present mention but one among  
many others.—Is not the voice of slavery  
heard in our land? Does not the cry of  
oppression, from half a million of wretched  
beings, daily enter into the ears of the Lord  
of Sabaoth?—Is the slavery of the unhappy  
African, of a disputable or doubtful nature?  
Is it not a professed, avowed, absolute slave-  
ry, in the highest degree; whereby our fel-  
low men, made in the image of God—rational  
creatures—capable subjects of the same di-  
vine grace (horrible to be told) become the  
subjects of personal property, and are sold  
as the beasts of the field, not only with-  
out the least pretensions of even a supposed  
or virtual consent; but directly contrary  
thereto.—The grand rule of common justice  
requires, "that he who asks equity, should  
himself first do equity."—And certainly if  
he that *steals a man, shall surely be put to  
death*, and if the great apostle, in his epistle  
to Timothy, numbers *men-stealers*, with  
*murderers of fathers and murderers of moth-  
ers*, it would be prudent for us, while  
struggling hard against the evil of oppression,  
and while crying to Heaven for deliverance  
in this day of adversity, to act a consistent  
part, and guard against the charge of a so-  
lemn mocking of the God of Providence.—A  
charge however shocking, yet but too just;  
while we continue, at the same time, to  
countenance and enforce African slavery,  
throughout this continent. Nor can we, in  
such a situation, expect a favourable answer  
to our prayers.

I have the authority of the Congress in  
their second article of the association, to sup-  
port me in this inference.—They considered  
the slave trade as inimical to the general in-  
terest.—Many of its members were more  
deeply concerned in the event of that im-  
portant question, than any of us can pre-  
tend to be;—yet they hesitated not to cut off  
a right hand, and to pluck out a right eye;  
let us not then be deceived by the vain so-  
phistry of ingenious but self-interested men,  
who, to answer particular purposes would,  
if in their power, enslave us all.—Let not  
the unhappy practice be urged as an evi-  
dence of the right: Remember that it will  
rise in judgment against us.—Divine provi-  
dence has at last opened our eyes in a way  
that will carry conviction, sooner or later to  
every heart.—Consider well the state of the  
dispute between Great-Britain and her col-  
onies;—recapitulate the weighty argu-  
ments used in our behalf;—weigh every

principle on which our opposition is found-  
ed;—put them into the mouth of one of our  
unhappy slaves, and if a laudable shame  
does not cover the face, and poignant con-  
viction enter the heart, it must be because  
self love hath blinded our eyes, and self in-  
terest enveloped the whole man in darkness  
and insensibility.—Permit me therefore with  
earnestness to plead the cause of thou-  
sands of rational beings, who, contrary to all the  
principles of justice, and by the most abject  
slavery, from those who are themselves cry-  
ing out for that liberty wherewith their Cre-  
ator hath made them free, are prevented  
from speaking for themselves.—Do you al-  
ledge in your own case, that freedom is a  
right of humanity, of which you cannot be  
deprived against your consent by any po-  
tentate or power upon earth; and would you  
be able to persuade a stranger that you were  
in earnest, when he is told that you have,  
and still are depriving thousands, of ev-  
ery shadow of freedom, and exercising over  
them an authority unheard of under the  
most despotic tyrants.—Show me the mon-  
ster in any part of the world, who ever en-  
acted or countenanced a law, that if any of  
his subjects, "tho' wantonness or only of  
"bloody mindedness, or cruel intention,  
"should wilfully kill a fellow subject, by  
"paying 1s! into the public treasury, the  
"murderer, should go free."—Yet astonish-  
ing as it must appear, there lately did, and I  
believe there still does exist such a law in  
British America with regard to Negroes  
slaves.—Could you suppose, that even on  
the continent of North America, in a colony  
among the foremost for her patriotism and  
public spirit, there should be a law autho-  
rizing a subject "to take the life of a fellow  
"creature, barely for deserting his cruel  
"and tyrannical master's service, yet this  
"is no less true than shocking."—I have  
seen a public advertisement from a neigh-  
bouring colony, offering a reward of 10l. for his  
run away negro's head *rundered from his body*,  
but if alive, then only 40s. Can such a  
people talk of their right to freedom being  
founded in humanity, or ought they to ex-  
pect the blessing of that over ruling provi-  
dence, who stilleth himself a refuge for the  
oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble?—I  
do therefore, in the name of a very large  
majority of your constituents,—in the name  
of every true and real lover of his country,  
—in the name of those wretched beings  
groaning beneath an iron yoke,—in the  
name of our common humanity, and in the  
awful name of that God, whose divine pro-  
tection we are entreated so devoutly to im-  
plore.—I do beseech you seriously and feel-  
ingly to consider this crying evil, which to  
many appears as one of the procuring causes  
of our present unhappy contest.—Put not off  
the consideration, under the idea, that these  
poor creatures are treated with more huma-  
nity in this colony, than in some other parts  
of North America; for however you may  
think they are favoured, they still are slaves,  
and every Negro slave in your colony, is a  
living unanswerable argument against your  
claim to freedom; and as long as this pre-  
cept stands in full force, "that with the  
"same measure you mete to others, it shall  
"be measured to you again." In vain are  
your resolutions, associations and non im-  
portations, in vain will all your attempts be,  
to enjoy yourselves, what you so unjustly and  
oppressively refuse to others.—I mean not  
to dictate to you the mode to be used on this  
occasion, neither do I profess myself an ad-  
vocate for an immediate abolition of slavery,  
with regard to all those unhappy beings a-  
mong us; because, as we have been the  
means of depriving them of their valuable  
inheritance, we should not rashly add to  
their misery, by exposing them suddenly to  
poverty and distress, without properly pre-  
paring them for supporting themselves.—  
But I would earnestly contend for a begin-  
ning in the work of reformation; pro-  
vide for their rising generation, and in such  
a way, and by such means, as you in your  
wisdom think will be pleasing to heaven, and  
your country.—If I should venture so far, as  
to recommend any mode for this purpose, it  
would be the one adopted by the Spaniards,  
"that each Negro should be registered, with a

"his price and his master's name.—One day  
"in the week is allowed them for their own  
"use, and whenever the Negroe can pay his  
"master one fifth part of his purchase mo-  
"ney, he is entitled to two days, and so on,  
"till the whole purchase money is paid, and  
"then the Negroe is free."—The advan-  
tages of this scheme of manumission, are too  
obvious to need a repetition. I will there-  
fore conclude this address, with observing,  
what must be clear to every ingenious mind,  
that there is really no inherent difference  
between a European and an African, with  
regard to the common business of life;  
bring up the one under the same horrid views  
of perpetual slavery, subject to the same u-  
surped power without any prospect of bene-  
fit from improvement; connected with the  
same low company, and under no greater  
advantages than the other, and you will  
find human nature the same in both;—the  
European will be equally stupid, senseless and  
slothful with the African. "Slavery in all  
"its forms, in all its degrees, is an outrage-  
"ous violation of the rights of mankind, an  
"odious degradation of human nature.—  
"It is utterly impossible that any human  
"being can be without a title to Liberty,  
"except he himself hath forfeited it, by  
"crimes which make him dangerous to so-  
"ciety." May that great advocate of the  
poor and needy, who regardeth their hum-  
ble cries, plead their cause in a more effec-  
tual manner, and lead you to that path of  
perfect wisdom, which will render to these  
unhappy mortals, the same strict and impar-  
tial justice you require and demand for your-  
selves.

Jan. 3d, 1775.

BENEVOLUS.

[See Post's Corner in the last page]

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Dec. 22.  
Last Saturday arrived in town Col. Mac-  
donald of Frederick county, with the four  
Shawanese hostages, and an interpreter.  
Three of them are warriors, viz. Imcate-  
whaywa, or the Black Wolf; Wistcapway,  
or Captain Morgan; Genufe, or the Judge;  
and the other is a young man called Nawah,  
who is the Snake's son, a principal warrior  
of that nation.

The Dunmore, Tomkins, cleared out  
yesterday, from the upper district of James  
river, with 263 bushels of wheat, and 511  
bushels of corn, collected for the relief of our  
suffering fellow subjects in Bolton.

At a meeting of the officers, under the com-  
mand of the Right Honourable the EARL  
of DUNMORE, convened at Fort Gower,  
November 5th, 1774, for the purpose of  
considering the grievances of BRITISH  
AMERICA; an officer present addressed  
the meeting in the following words:

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING now concluded the cam-  
paign, by the assistance of Provi-  
dence with honour and advantage to the  
colony and ourselves, it only remains that  
we should give our country the strongest  
assurance, that we are ready at all times,  
to the utmost of our power, to maintain  
and defend her just rights and privileges.  
We have lived above three months in the  
woods, without any intelligence from Bos-  
ton, or from the delegates at Philadelphia.  
It is possible, from the groundless reports  
of designing men, that our countrymen  
may be jealous of the use such a body would  
make of the arms in their hands at this  
critical juncture. That we are a respecta-  
ble body is certain, when it is considered  
that we can live weeks without bread or  
salt, that we can sleep in the open air,  
without any covering but that of the cano-  
py of Heaven, and that our men can march  
and shoot with any in the known world.  
Blessed with these talents, let us solemnly  
engage to one another, and to our country  
in particular, that we will use them to no  
purpose, but for the honour and advantage  
of America in general, and of Virginia in  
particular. It behoves us then, for the  
satisfaction of our country, that we should  
give them our real sentiments, by way of  
resolves, at this very alarming crisis.

Whereupon the meeting made choice of  
a committee to draw up and prepare resolves

• Laws of Barbadoes, 9th Act, page 121.  
• Laws of Virginia, 4th Ann. chap. 49, §. 37.  
page 227.

• Situated at the junction of the Ohio and  
Hocking rivers, 200 miles below Fort  
Dunmore.







# S U P P L E M E N T

To the New-York Journal, or General Advertiser. No. 1671.

T H U R S D A Y , J A N U A R Y 12, 1775.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.  
To the PRINTER.

At a time when the Colonies are likely to have occasion for all the wool they can raise, I expect the following observations will need no apology.

A FARMER of reputation in New-Jersey, whose flock of sheep commonly consists of near one hundred head, gives it as his opinion, after twenty years experience, that sheep are the most profitable animal raised upon a farm in this country.—He says, that if Farmers in general would raise three sheep where they now commonly raise one, and raise only one hog where they now raise two, they would find their account in it.—The annual profit upon sheep, in the round of seven years, would be rather greater than upon the hogs.—Those who raise hogs always find their lands grow poorer, while on the contrary by keeping as large a flock of sheep as a farm can any how support, and properly pen-folding them, the poor soils in New-Jersey, which seldom bring more than eight bushels of wheat per acre, will produce from twenty to twenty five bushels per acre.—He observes that some farmers have objected to the keeping of sheep, because they destroy their pasture.—This objection (he says) is so far from being well founded, that it is directly contrary to the fact; for that he always found the pasture on his plantation grow better, from year to year, in proportion as he increased the number of his sheep—but he grants, that this does depend upon their being regularly pen-folded, the trouble of which is abundantly repaid, not only by the advantages already mentioned, but by several other very considerable ones, and particularly these; by keeping them pen folded in the morning till the dew is off the ground, they are effectually preserved from the rot, they avoid the damage done by the Herb St. John's Wort, which is greatly injurious to sheep while the dew is upon it, and as perfectly innocent when the dew is gone off; they are also much less liable to be hurt by dogs in the night, who are many times induced to run after and destroy sheep, merely because the sheep run from them.

PHILADELPHIA.

In COMMITTEE, December 14, 1774.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Committee on November 30th, concerning the killing of sheep, be re-published in the English and German newspapers, and also in hand bills, to be dispersed through the markets of this city, viz.

Committee Chamber, November 30, 1774.  
To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Congress, among other resolves for the preservation of American liberty, did, on behalf of themselves, and the inhabitants of the several colonies they represented, firmly agree and associate, to "use their utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end to kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind;" the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia having taken into consideration the said resolve, do most earnestly recommend to the inhabitants, as the best method of carrying the same into execution, neither to purchase, for themselves or others, nor to use in their families or elsewhere, any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, from and after the first day of January next, until the first day of May following; and from and after the said first day of May, not to purchase or use any Ewe Lamb until the first day of October following; and to discourage from henceforth the killing and sale of Ewe Mutton and Lamb as far as they possibly can.

They do likewise most earnestly recommend to all butchers and others, concerned in bringing meat to the markets in this city and suburbs, not to kill any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, on any pretence whatsoever, from the said first day of January until the first day of May following, nor any Ewe Lamb whatever from the said first day of May until the first day of October following.

And in order the more effectually to discourage the destruction of sheep, the respective County Committees are hereby particularly requested henceforth to use their utmost influence with the farmers and others

through the country, to prevent the sale of any Ewe Mutton or Lamb to the butchers, as well as their bringing any to market themselves, from this day until the said first day of May.

Several of the city butchers having at this time a flock of sheep on hand, induces the Committee to fix upon the first day of January, that in the mean time they may dispose of them; but as to the country butchers and farmers, it is expected they will neither kill or sell any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, or bring any to market from this day until the said first day of May, or kill or sell any Ewe Lamb after the first day of May until the first day of October following.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

As Mr. Edward Carey, a man about 70 years of age, was returning home in his waggon last Sunday evening, two miles from this city, on the Germantown road, he was attacked by some villain or villains, who fired a load of small shot into his right side, which killed him, it is supposed immediately, as he was found lying on his back next morning in his waggon, which had ran foul of and was stopped by a post. A large horse pistol was found in the road some distance from the waggon. The perpetrator of this murder has not yet been discovered.

Committee Chamber, Dec. 22, 1774.

Ordered, That the committee of correspondence do transmit to the committees of the several counties in this province, a copy of the Resolves passed this evening, with a letter, and the letter being prepared, and read, was approved, and is as follows, viz.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

By order of the committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, we have the pleasure to transmit you the following Resolves, passed this day, with great unanimity, viz.

"RESOLVED, That this committee think it absolutely necessary that the committees of the counties of this province, or such deputies as they may appoint for this purpose, be requested to meet together in provincial Convention as soon as convenient."

"That it be recommended to the county committees, to meet in said convention, on Monday the 23d day of January next, in the city of Philadelphia."

From a view of the present situation of public affairs, the committee have been induced to propose this convention, that the sense of the province may be obtained, and that the measures to be taken thereupon, may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony.

The obvious necessity of giving an immediate consideration to many matters of the greatest importance to the general welfare, will, we hope, sufficiently apologize to you for naming to early a day as the 23d of January.

We are, Gentlemen, respectfully,  
Your very humble servants,  
The Committee of Correspondence.

To the Committee of Inspection

for the County of ———

From the minutes of the Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

York County, Dec. 19, 1774.  
Agreeable to notice given to the freeholders and inhabitants of York County, entitled to vote for Members of Assembly, a respectable number of them met at the Court House in York, on December 16.

James Dickson, Philip Rothrock, John Hay, Michael Hahn, and Reinhard Bott, were appointed Judges of the election.

Whereupon the election proceeded to vote by ballot, and 50 persons were duly chosen as a committee for that county. [Here there names were mentioned.]

Any ten of whom, with their President or Vice President (if their attendance can be had) to do business, except in such case in which other regulations may be made.

This committee is chosen in such a manner that there is at least one of that body in each township of the county, so that the inhabitants of the several districts will have the earliest intelligence of any material transactions, or may be assembled upon important business on the shortest notice.

On the day following the election, the committee met at the same place, when they elected James Smith, President, Thomas Hartley, Vice-President, John Hay, Treasurer, and George Lewis Lefler, clerk of the committee.

They formed rules to direct them in the course of their proceedings, entered into measures for the raising a fund to defray the expense of communicating intelligence, and gave instructions for the forwarding the subscriptions for the poor of Boston.

They then adjourned to Thursday the 29th day of December instant, at the Court-house in York.

Extract from the proceedings of the said election and Committee.

Geo. Lewis Lefler, Clerk of the Com.

IN pursuance of public notice given, a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Chester, met at the Court-house, in the borough of Chester, on the 20th day of December, 1774, and chose 70 persons a Committee, to carry into execution the association of the late continental Congress. [Here there names were mentioned.]

Which Committee are to be and continue from this time until one month after the rising of the next continental Congress, with full power to transact such business, and enter into such associations as to them shall appear expedient.

After the above Committee were chosen, they proceeded to appoint a Chairman and Secretary, when Anthony Wayne, Esq; was elected Chairman, and Francis Johnston, Esq; Secretary. The following resolves were passed unanimously.

1st. That any twelve, or more of the said Committee, meeting upon due notice, be empowered to enter upon and transact all such business as shall come under their consideration, provided that the majority agreeing, shall not be less than twelve.

2d. That the present unhappy situation of public affairs in general, and of this province in particular, render it highly necessary a provincial Convention should be held as soon as possible, for which purpose twelve persons shall be appointed out of the said Committee, as Delegates to attend the said convention, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday the 9th of January, 1775, to meet at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place it is expected that each member will give due attendance.

By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Mr. HOLT,

By inserting the following in your paper, you will oblige a number of your customers.

—To Z.—

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

POPE.

WHEN a person departs from principles he has heretofore, on a similar occasion, openly avowed, it makes people suspect, that there is some secret motive to influence him. I would just beg leave to ask you, Why this sudden change in your politics?

In the time of the memorable stamp act, you was one of the foremost to espouse the cause of your country; you was not that sycophant to men in power, nor that enemy to meetings of the people, to consult for the preservation of their rights and liberties that you now are; for then you attended one with the rest of your profession, at which you held forth, and denied the omnipotence of the British Parliament; neither were the names of delegate or congress ungrateful to your ear: At the time above alluded to, you attended a convention of the representatives of your colony, at a public house, for the express purpose of appointing delegates to meet in congress; and even went so far (if I am not misinformed) as to act as their clerk: But now the case is altered, meetings of the people and appointments of committees, in your opinion are illegal; delegates and congresses are unconstitutional, and the resolves and proceedings of the best and wisest men in America, entered into upon the noblest principles, the good of their country, are not to be regarded,

## EARTHEN WARE.

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at that well known House called Kew-Neck's Head, about mid way between the New City-Hall and the Tea-Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city: where city and country Ware-brokers may be supplied with any


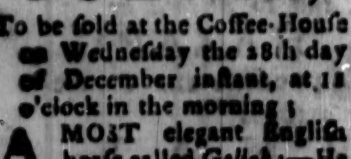
quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is as superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of bottles, water, pickle and oil-pots, portingens, milk pails of several sizes, jugs of several faces, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quarts, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours: small cups of different shapes, drugged and

coloured dices of divers colours, pudding pans and with ladles, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia. JONATHAN DURELL, N. B. The purchaser of twenty fillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered to any part of this city, without charge.

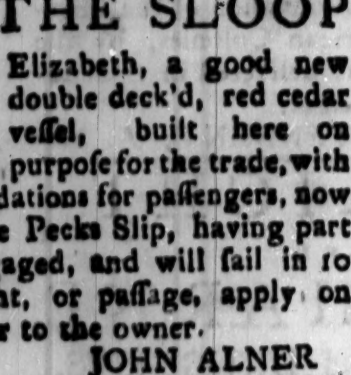
THIS execution to the estate of Mr. Isaac Adolphi, plus, after all those who have any demands on said estate, to bring in their accounts, and receive payment; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Hayman Levy, acting executor. All bonds, notes, and accounts, that remain unpaid by the first of February next ensuing, will be put into the hands of an attorney, there

being an absolute necessity for the speedy conclusion of said estate.  
HAYMAN LEVY,  
NATHAN MYERS,  
ISAAC MOSES,  
PHILIP ADOLPHUS,  
Executors.  
New-York, Dec. 16th, 1774.  
49 72





**THE SLOOP**  
Elizabeth, a good new  
double deck'd, red cedar  
vessel, built here on  
purpose for the trade, with  
the best accommodations for passengers, now  
lying a little above Pecks Slip, having part  
of her loading engaged, and will sail in 10  
days. For freight, or passage, apply on  
board the vessel, or to the owner.  
62 70. JOHN ALNER



**Nesbitt Deane,**  
H A T S,  
**MANUFACTURED** by the  
Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House,  
opposite the New-New-York) to exceed in fine-  
ness, cut, colour, and stock: And by a method  
peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the  
sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encour-  
agement to those who buy to sell again. He im-  
press with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of  
the many favours, and honours conferred on him,  
and, unfeignedly return, to all those who have fa-  
voured him with their custom, and interest, his  
most humble and hearty thanks: assuring them,  
at the same time, that by all possible means, he will  
ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his func-  
tion, with faithfulness, to all mankind.

**T**HE alhaly and pleasantly situated FARM, known by the name of Brown's Point in Middletown, Salt New Jersey, late the property of James Kearny, deceased, it contains in the whole upwards of 300 acres, about 60 of it salt meadow, there is and may be made as much salt of fresh the land is naturally kind for grain levelness and of easy tilage, about 300 acres of it cleared, and may with sue pannels or fence be inclosed—a good out-let for cattle. There is on it a new house and kitchen, and a stone cellar under the house, a barn and cow-houses, with the half of a good new saw-mill joining the premises, distant about one mile from a landing. Two orchards of good fruit, one of them in its prime, the other beginning to bear, and in a common fruit year, may produce at least 150 barrels of excellent cider—a large peach orchard, and sundry other fruit trees—Its bounds, on the east and west sides, are confined within two creeks and streams of water to the rear, which fixes the limits, not to be disputed, and on the north by the bay, which in these seasons afford a plenty of fish, a variety of other fish, fowl, a plenty of excellent oysters and clams—it is near to a church of England, and of sundry of the different dissenters, where divine service is performed—it lies distant to miles from Sandy Hook, 7 from Amboy, 12 from Shrewsbury, and 4 from Middletown. The Point is the most principal landing in the country, and the most conveniently formed for navigation, of which this place is taxed at the entrance, where a vessel of 300 tons can lie in a safe harbour, and may be at sea in one hour—Staten Island, the narrows, and Long-Island in sight, and gives a prospect of vessels going out and coming in from sea to New York and Amboy; it is more particularly formed from its natural qualities, for New York and Amboy markets, as its distance don't exceed three hours fall from the former, and but one from the latter, much may be made with a moderate expence; a great plenty of manure without much labour may be yearly got; there are mills near, both by land and water. Within these hundred yards distance of the house, there is a very convenient place for erecting a tide mill, with almost every advantage, little expence and great safety, with water enough, in common, for two pairs of stones. It will be sold altogether or a part of it, as it is found to be most convenient to the purchaser. It is situated that it can very conveniently be divided into two or three farms, and may be tenced on one next spring; the title indisputable to be sold by the subscriber, living within two miles of the premises, on reasonable terms, as to price and payment.

Dec. 1774. 69—  
JOHN BURROWES, Executor.

Has imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, and will sell very cheap, at his house in the main street, opposite the Fly-market,  
A great variety of su- White, scarlet and other  
perfine broad- coatings

cloths  
Second, and coarse  
cloths cloths  
Superfine double mill'd  
drab do.  
Second do.  
Tarrow cloths, cassimers  
Germans ferge  
Black fastened, and crapes  
Black fastened, black  
princes fluid  
Ladings, black and  
blue serge de-nimes  
Worsted, and silk  
breeches patterns  
Silk and worsted stock-  
ings  
Furniture check  
Jeans and flusians  
Men's and women's  
gloves  
Rattinet, shalloon, du-  
rant, tammies  
Moreens, twist and silk  
Metal, gold and silver  
thread buttons  
Felt and castor hats, fine  
hair shag  
Halo, a quantity of  
Scarlet frise, huster  
cloths  
**WHITE LEAD**  
Spanish brown  
Yellow and verdigris  
ground in oil,  
in powder do.  
Red lead, vermilion  
Prussian blue, violet  
Umber litharic, whitening  
King's and Naples yell-  
low, safe pink  
Brown and white varnishes  
Scarlet and crimson lake  
Paint brushes  
Crown window glass of  
various sizes, from 6  
by 8, to 15 by 16  
*Also has to sell,*  
Choice old Madeira wine,  
Teneriffe, Lisbon and  
Sweet do, port wine,  
Claret in bottles  
Old Jamaica spirit, rum  
Brandy, Geneva, sugar,  
Tea, coffee, bell velvet  
Corks, &c. &c. &c.

**TAKES** this Method to re-  
turn his sincere Thanks to all his Friends  
and Customers for their past Favours,  
to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his  
Diligence between the College and the North-River.  
**A Murray-street, near Vane-Hall,**

**A Quantity of great Brand-**  
day  
Cherry Brandy,  
Cherry Brandy,  
Cherry rum,  
Brandy shrub,  
Shrub of Jamaica spirits,  
Geneva,  
Spirits of Wine,  
Jamaica spirits,  
Royal Uquebaugh,  
Hot Ratifie,  
Cinnamon water,  
Glove water  
Orange do.  
Anisied do.  
All Four,  
Doctor Stevens,  
Well India and New-  
York Rum,  
Madeira, and Teneiff  
wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of said DEANE'S LIQUORS,  
has for several Years past been well experienced;  
but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as  
the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations,  
ten fold.

✽ And still he is determined, if possible, to  
make better.

✽ Being fully convinced by long Experience,  
that the surest Means to acquire a speedy sale of  
he above Articles, is to make them of full Quali-  
ty, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined  
to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else,) and  
good Attendance, which, with every other  
Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be  
the constant Study of the

98— R. DEANE.

**WOODWARD and KIP,**  
Have just imported from London, in the ship Aurora, Captain Thomas Read, the Rosamond, Capt. Christopher Miller, and the London Capt. Thomas Miller, and have now for sale, at their store, near the Fly Market,

A FRESH and NEAT ASSORTMENT  
Of the following  
G O O D S.

which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms, for cash, country produce, or at six months credit viz.

**SUPERFINE**, middling, and coarse broadcloths, with flannels to match.

3 shs., 5 shs and yard-wide Irish linens,

Irish and Russia sheeting, 5 shs Irish doings,

Russia and clouting diapers,

Light and dark ground double, purple, and fancy calicoes, 18 and 15 yard pieces.

English and India chints Calicoes,

Red, blue, and purple copper plate furniture do.

Purple, blue, and red furniture binding do.

Fine purple, light, fawn, yellow, and Pompey dour ground chints cottons

Blue, red, and purple copper plate linens.

Red, purple, and chints furniture cottons.

Blue, purple, and red fine, narrow bordered printed linen handkerchiefs

Women's white and blue worsted hosiery

Men's mixed do, marbled, and fine white patent ribbed do.

Black, white, cloth, blue and green tannies and duratts.

Poa green and black callimancoes.

Fine black broad ruffs.

Pink, purple, snuff, yellow, straw, cloth, green and garnet moreens.

Tabberets of the same and other colours.

Single and double edged black lace.

Women's purple, coloured, and crimson lamb mitts.

Black fattins, peeling, and modes.

Silk, lungee, and cotton romals.

Red spotted bandanoes.

Black Barcelona handkerchiefs.

Black, light, cloth, and blue Belladine sewing Gks.

Plain and striped muslins.

India Nankens.

Broad black Perfians.

India and English taffeties.

White, red, and yellow flannels.

G. S. S.

Which by those who have tried it, is often  
superior to most imported from England.  
*Made, and sold at reasonable rates, by*  
**ROBERT WOOD,**

*In Fifth-Street, a little below Walnut-Street Philadelphia.*  
Sold also by Joseph Cruikshank, Printer in Market-Street, between Second & Third Streets, and by Isaac Collins, Printer, Burlington, Hugh Gaine and John H. Printers, in New-York, and by Joseph Dunkley, Painter and Glazier, opposite the Methodist Meeting-House.

**T**HE Demand for this Parchment being much increased of late, has encouraged said Wood to extend his Works, so that he now expects to be able to supply his Customers in a manner more satisfactory than heretofore, without Fear of a Disappointment.

# THE FIRST Paper Manufactory

Established in the city of New York, by  
**JOHN KEATING**  
[S] now removed to, Peek's-Kill, and is in great want of a large quantity of fine and coarse LINEN RAGS, &c. for which the highest price will be given, in cash, by the said Keating, either at the mill, or his store in this city. As several persons are employed here to collect materials for the mills, which are out of this province, he finds himself under the necessity of soliciting the favour of the public in general, to be careful in saving every species of materials that are requisite to support such an useful and necessary branch of business. He cannot help flattering himself that most of his fellow citizens will give the preference to a mill in the province, from a natural regard to the place of their nativity, or residence, but more especially when it is considered that such a conduct will be a certain means of preventing large sums of money going out of the province for paper. The present alarming situation of the colonies renders it entirely needless to point out the utility of establishing such a paper of every kind of manufacture. Among us, as soon as possible; this being the safest and most efficacious method of convincing the Ministry of Great Britain of their error, and securing opulence to ourselves.—It is certain; that if all the rags which are thrown in the fire, and swept out of doors, in this city, were saved and collected, they would, in a year, amount to a very considerable sum, being a means of producing large quantities of different kinds of an article we can no way do without. It is therefore hoped that more attention will be paid to this affair in future, both from a principle of patriotism, and frugality.  
The said Keating has for sale, at his store in the Fly, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, or country produce, and where all sorts of writing, printing, card, sheathing, wrapping, and bonnet paper may be had, at good paste-boards at the lowest prices.  
Also an ample preparation for Journeymen Paper

Makers. 3—

**PURSUANT** to a power contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed by Jonathan Owen, to me, the subscriber, bearing date the fifth day of August, the year of our Lord 1766 public notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale, at public auction, or vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, situate in the precinct of the Walkkill in the county of Ulster, in the province of New York, on the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York entitled, "An act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 29th of March, 1764, the following lots in the county of Ulster aforesaid, the first of which lots is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a flake, in a heap of stones, and running on the old line between the lands of William Coleman and Heskiah McCune, and on the side of a certain highway leading from Joseph Wicks's to Stewart's mill; and running thence four thirty three degrees west, nine chains, to a flake; a heap of stones; thence four fifty five degrees and three chains and fifty links, to a flake in a heap of stones standing in a meadow; thence north and three degrees east, eight chains and thirty nine links to a flake standing in a fence; thence north thirty six degrees west, two chains and ninety six links, a dump standing in the field Coleman and McCune division line; thence west along the said line, eight four links, to the place of beginning; containing three acres and about twelve rods. The other lies on the west side of the highway opposite to a above said lot, and begins at a flake and a heap of stones standing on the west side of the said highway, and running thence north thirty one degrees and one chain and fifty links, to a heap of stones; thence north thirty three degrees and thirty six minutes east, one chain and seventy five links, to a flake; thence four thirty three degrees and thirty six minutes east, one chain and fifty links, to the highway aforesaid; thence along the said highway, the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre and two square rods; Together with building, house, and improvements thereon (and the principal money and interest due upon, and cured by the said mortgage, be before that time paid and discharged.) Given under my hand, this 21 day of September, in the year of our Lord 1774.

ATTEST  
ADAM L. YOUNG

On the 14th day of January last, at Monmouth Court-House, the five-mills, and about 1,600 acres of land at Ton's River; lately the property of Abraham Scherck—Yonker to begin at one o'clock, and to be struck off to the highest bidder. The

CONSTITUTION TO BE MADE KNOWN ON THE DAY OF SALE  
Nov. 9, 1874.  
FULKERT FALKERSON,  
HENRY REBERN,  
ABRAHAM P. LOTT,  
JOHN LEFFERTS,  
PETER SCHENCK.

**W A N T E D,**  
Sober, industrious, honest man, that understands the Tallow Chasing and Soap boiling business:—Such a one by applying to the Publisher, may meet with employment. 68 1

LOSI on Saturday last, 2  
blood stone seal set in gold, on a small fivel:  
on the one side the owner's cipher H-  
G. L. the crest a ship, and motto *Spera* ser-

1877, on the other. The person can, should  
and returns it to the printer, shall have  
20¢, or the value of the gold for their profit.

Dec. 12, 1774

A MERCHANT BROKER'S OFFICE  
IS OPENED BY  
**WILLIAM TONGUE,**  
*At the Corner  
Hutts of Mr. Richard Wollston, near  
the Exchange, New-York:*  
**W**HERE all kinds of business will be trans-  
acted on commission, either in buying,

The consular has had great experience in London and America, for upwards of 25 years, as it respects the duties of his office, and he has already acquired a general knowledge of mercantile affairs; he has correspondents at most ports on the coast, and in the West-India islands, and of course, those correspondents will assist him in all the duties which may be required of him, so that he will be enabled to accomplish what the British

tion may be agreeable, or advantageous to the proprietors.

Charity parties, and other catches, or inducements in writing accurately drawn, and all diffused or complicated accounts, flattered and adorned, may be agreeable to public reading, and be well disposed of any articles at public vendue, when it

56—

PH BORDEN.  
702

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Five Shillings.

100

